sia. It is supposed their Government will have to yield to public sentiment, which is favorable to intervention. The only act of war reported from the Danube is the burning of several villages by the Turks. The Emperor of Russia has left Kischeneil THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA MINOR.

BAYAZID CAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS-A LARGE QUANTITY OF AMMUNITION ABANDONED BY THE TUEES-A RUSSIAN ARMY BEFORE KARS. Tirlis, Wednesday, May 2, 1877.

An official Russian dispatch announces that the Turkish garrison, numbering 1,700, abandoned Bayazid on Monday and withdrew to Allada Hights, leaving a large quantity of ammunition. The Russians occupied the town.

THE CAPTURE OF BAYAZID CONFIRMED. Paris, Wednesday, May 2, 1877. A dispatch received to-day from a Russian source announces that Russian troops have taken the

fortress of Bayazid, in Armenia. London, Wednesday, May 2, 1877. A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says the Russians

are now before Kars. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says letters from Erzerum give the following particulars of the Turkish forces in Armenia : "The Fourth Turk sh Army Corps, stationed in Asia Miner, under the command of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, has its headquarters at Erzerum, which is garrisoned by 22,000 men. At Kars there are 28,000, at Ardaban 12,000, and at Baskkoy 4,000, while 7,000 are distributed between Alashkirt and Karakilisa, 6,000 among the Passin villages, and Bayazid is occupied by 4,000 men." These letters are dated before the capture of the last-named place. This estimate does not conprise the Circussians, Kurds, and the militia, which has been called out. If all the Circassians obey the summons of the Porte they would furnish a contingent of more than 15,000 men. The Kurds do not number above 4,000, all cavalry. The militia should furnish about 25,000

AFFAIRS ON THE DANUBE. THE TURKISH COMMANDER EMPOWERED TO CLOSE THE RIVER TO ALL NAVIGATION.

London, Wednesday, May 2, 1877. The British Foreign Office publishes a dispatch from Mr. Layard announcing that the Turkish

detain on requisition neutral vessels subject to in-

The Czar left here for Bender at 11 o'clock last night. [Bender is a Russian fown on the Ducister. Part of the Southern army is quartered there.]

ROUMANIA AND THE PORTE. A FORMAL DECLARATION OF WAR PROBABLE-KAL-AFAT REOCCUPIED, MANCHESTER, Wednesday, May 2, 1877

A dispatch from Vienna to The Guardian says: "It

is stated that Roumania will declare war against London, Wednesday, May 2, 1877. The Telegraph's Vienna correspondent, commenting

on the announcement that the Roumanian troops had returned to Kalafat, says: "It appears as if Roumania considered the ratification of the convention with Russia as a declaration of war against THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT INDIGNANT AT THE ROUMANIAN CONVENTION-RUSSIA ASSAILED BY

LONDON, Wednesday, May 2, 1877. The Daily Telegraph publishes the following sensational special disputch from Vienna: "The conver tion between Russia and Roumania for the transit of the Caar's army is considered by Austro-Hungary as a breach of neutrality, and the impression it has caused is such that from the aspect of affairs it seems doubtful whether the Government will be able to resist much larger the manifestations of public opinion in favor of intervention The press has never been so violent in its language to-

VIENNA, Wednesday, May 2, 1877. The Eastern Budget says the Russian and Turkish circulers will not be answered by Austro-Hungary, as an opinion regarding the justice of the cause of either belligerent would be useless,

A Renter dispatch from Vienna says: "The Presse be lieves that should the Porte persist in its design of expelling Russians from Turkey, the Government will not send an Embassador to Constantinople."

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WAR.

MINISTER LAYARD WILLING TO MEDIATE-ASSUR-ANCES OF NON-INTERVENTION OMITTED FROM THE ROYAL PRO AMATION.

Loxpon, Wednesday, May 2, 1877. The Pera correspondent of The Times, writ-

The Peru correspondent of The Times, writlag just before the outbreak of the war, says:

It is thought that if Mr. Layard does not seeered in
preventing the outbreak of hostilities he may, by watching opportunities, he able to bring the Turks to reason
so as to stay bloodshed at some early state. The prevailing indression is that if war is absolutely unavoidable
if will at least be short. This opinion is ground do on the
expectation t at the Turks, if testen in the first encounters, will be compalled to give in and accept, upon the
advice of Europe, the terms promosed by the Conference
and Protocol, allowing the northern provinces all the
self-government that may be compatible with the interrity
of the Empley. Should Bossia exact more, the quarrel
would then come to be solely between Turkey and
Eussia. Such are the prospectis for the immediate future
18 seen from Constantinonle.

The Telegraph, in a leading article, points to the omis-

The Telegraph, in a leading article, points to the omission from the declaration of fleutrality, issued by the British Government on Monday, of a paragraph which appeared in the declaration issued at the outbreak of the France-German war. The declaration then published determined to abstain from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war now unhappily existing between intercourse with each of them." The Telegraph says: "This omission can hardly be accidental, nor, under the exceptional circumstances of the present war, could the Government be expected to bind the country to an

At a meeting of Leeds millers yesterday the price of four was advanced four shillings per bag. This makes an advance of 17 shillings in one week.

RUSSO-TURKISH WAR NOTES.

Lospon, Thursday, May 3, 1877. Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg says that resterday Lord Loftus, the British Minister, notified to the Russian Government that in consequence of its intention to expel Russians from Turkey the Porte had shandoned the idea of placing Turkish subjects remaining in Russia under British protection. The Russian Government, which had already accepted British protection for the Turks, replied that the Turks would nevess confines to receive the protection of the laws.

INQUIRIES IN THE HUNGARIAN DIET. Losbon, Thursday, May 3, 1877. Reuter's Posth telegram says: "In the Hungarian Diet to-day Deputy Somssieh asked the Government Whether it intended to treat the advance of the Russiaus into Turkey with indifference; and if so, whether it relied upon the guarantees it had received as a sufficient protection to Austro-Hungarian intersteps had been taken or were contemplated to maintain the freedom of commerce on the Lower Danube and to guard Hungarian traders against losses arising from the stoppage thereof. M. Somssich, in sup- he ran the blockade at Southern ports 18 times.

porting his interpellation, pointed out that Russia had | The important fact remains, however, that Hobart Pasha been guaranteed by Europe, practically stopping the At the end of 1875 that fleet consisted of 90 steamers, of freedom of trade on the Danube. The enermous army which 20 were ironelads, the greater number of them that Russia had placed in the field made it impossible to foresee the limits of her aims."

HOBART PASHA'S COMMISSION. FEARS OF ENGLISH LIBERALS THAT THE PLEET WILL BE USED TO COMMIT THE NATION IN ITS

POLICY-THEIR WEARNESS IN PARLIAMENT-WILL THE COMMISSION BE WITHDRAWN ? FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Apřil 21.-Few Englishmen, I think, are quite satisfied with the present position of their

country with reference to the impending war. Few who know anything about the real purposes of the Government feel secure against auther Crimean crusade. So timidly and clamsily have the Laberals of late managed matters that they have pretty much lost the lead they had gained or which the country vished to put into their hands during the recess. The Government, on the other hand, are fomenting by every means in their power that anti-Russian feeling of England which is the natural legacy of the Crimcan war. The tone of the House of Commons is more and more aggressive on the Tory side, more and more confused on the Liberal side. The Turkish press is more Turkish than ever. The constituencies, as in the case of Salford, permit themselves to be drawn into side issues. Some five hundred Liberals in that borough cared more to express their detestation of Home Rule by withdrawing their votes from Mr. Kay, than to express their detestation of Turkish misrule and Tory support of it, by securing, as they might have done, the return of an opponent of the Ministry. No formal challenge to the Government is ventured upon in either House. When a debate occurs on a vague issue or a collateral point, like that last night on Hobert Pasha, the merits of the particular case are lost sight of in the feebleness with which they are supported. Alone among the great political forces which govern England, the Press still speaks for the opposition with vigor and courage. The Parliamentary leaders have abdicated, and it is left to a Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer to rebake and disown the gospel of selfishness and the dangerously compromising declaration of sympathy with the Turk uttered by a Tory Secretary of War. In conversation, eminent Laberals make no secret

of their fear that the British fleet may be so used as to commit the British nation to hostilities with Eus-Why, then, do they not make it impossible by such a line of public conduct as should proclaim their conviction that the people of this country will not again go to war against Russia for Turkey? They might at least insist that a British naval officer shall not command the Turkish fleet—that the Hon. Augustus Hobart shall make his election between commander on the Danube has been empowered by the Porte to close the river to all navigation, to the service of the Queen and the service of the Sul-tan. That is precisely one of those points on which Lord Derby would, if resolutely attacked, give way. demnification, or order them to repair to or leave But the attack is never resolute; though it redemilication, or order them to repair to or leave certain ports under penulty of total confiscation, or adopt any measures rendered necessary by minitary exigencies.

Kischener, Wednesday, May 2, 1877. may at least be invited to say whether his retention will still be advocated, in Lord 1 who a language, as a matter of "Imperial policy,") ech last night indicates that he is disposed to a continuous posi- cated to a by the teacle, go of ommission-for mere predence and decency's sake. Meantime the of is il to cancel it is one more probf to the Turk that England is, at heart, with him and against the Russian. The secret of Turkish obtinacy is to be sought in the conviction, which he has thus far seen no cause to abandon, that England will stand by her old ally when it comes to blows." What private assurances support him in this belief is airning at Con- intinople, he will easily earry the country with blue in a policy of armed resistance to such an attempt. Short of that, England, if time be given her to decide for herself, will not take part in the struggle.

G. W. S.

THE ADMIRAL'S SINGULAR CAREER.

OF HIS OWN COUNTRY-GREAT SURVICES TO TURKEY-A BLOCKADE RUNNER IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The conspicuous service which Gen. Williams rendered to the corrupted and demoralized army of Turkey during the disasters of 1854-5 in Asia, bas a parallel in the work of another Englishman-Capt Angustus Charles Hobart, now called Febrat Pasha. dualral of the Turkish fleet. Gen. Williams by his heroic educt won the title of Baron of Kars, and was sent to Parliament: Hobort Pasha is the third see of the Earl of He was born April 1, 1822, and entered the navy in

1835, becoming a commander when 33 years of age. Ho made himself known through great hardihood and engrance and a fondness for adventures on the seas. Ten years ago the condition of the Turkish navy was deplorade. Corruption, want of discipline, and an impoveris treasury had reduced it to the lowest degree of in-efficiency. A loan was negotiated by the Government for the purpose of repairing it. The bear's found a ready sale among nations which were interested in the military power of a people they had been alli-d with in war centy years before. Capt. Hobart was then an officer on half pay, and the Porte was naturally anxious to escure the services of a man in the English Navy. It offered him great pocuniary independents and the dignity thich belongs to the rank of Pasha. The Admit relly was not phosen with Hobart's inclination to accept the affer, and it warned him that if he should would forfeit his professional rights at home Hobart was emple ed by Turkey in forcing a blockade at Crete as a set the Greeks. When the Admiralty heard explains on was called for, and he intimated at been made a member of the Board of 4 the Director-General of Naval Schools in Admiralt Empire. He prayed that if his name should a the active list be might remain as a retired good it vain, and on the 19th of March, officer. a removed altogether. Not long after or a reinstatement, and the subject was ward b Ja Liberal Ministry was installed and postpen. newed only to be pramptly refused. It Conservative Ministry had succeeded 1874, howe and Capt. Hobart renewed his appeal reciting in election phrases the disgrace attending lismissal, and reminding the Ministry of the praise he ad carned by organizing the Turkish Navy, He then restored to the retired list with half pay, \$400 a

This question-whether an English naval officer, bound o serve his courtry by the receipt of pay from t, and y high official rank, should conom! warlike or -ra ions against a friendly power-has already been the theme of debate in the Rouse of Lords, as a London letter, printed a these columns to-day, will show. Lord Derby in that lebate did not defend flobars Pasha's breach of discipline, but he gave some precedents in taver of his restoration to English honors. In his argument, how ver, The London News says he seemed to say : "True, Turkey's system of government is a burlesque. True, her courts of justice are a disgrace to civilization. True the miseries of her Christian population have for generations been a source of trouble and poin to Europe. Is there, however, no praise due to the man who has given her a good navy, who has thus far at least put her in a condition to defy the public opinion of Europe with impunity, and to maintain her sovereign right of misgovernment and oppression ?" The subject is likely to prove a source of unusual interest to the British public. The Times of April 21 says: "We shall see the full measure of the anomaly if we ask what the United States would have said had Capt. Semmes of the Alabama borne Her Majes ty's commission and been in receift of half-pay from Her cets in every eventuality. He also asked what Majesty's treasury." It is a matter of record, however, that Capt. Hobart was actually engaged in blockade operations during the late Civil War. He made Charleston the base of his work, and one authority says that

is the creator as well as the Admiral of the Turkish fleet. which 20 were frenclads, the greater number of them having been built in England. Two of these ironclads are each 3:2 feet long, built on the broadside principle and have on the main deck a battery 148 feet long, con taining 12 18-ton gens, throwing 400 pound shot. I'wo others are notable for their speed and heavy armor. The entire navy in 1875 was minimed by 30,000 sailors 4,900 marine troops. Whatsoever credit is earned by this showing belongs in large part to Hebart Pasha. What the attitude of Turkey toward the protecol, the Berlin memorandum, the Andrassy note, and other diplo matic papers might have been without this naval power to stiffen her courage is probably an interesting if not a

rt Pasha's first commission was that of Rear-Admiral. In the latter days of 1809 he was made Vice-Admiral, and early in the following March received the commission of Admiral, and was placed in command of the Imperial squadron in the Mediterranean. On the 6th of April this year, while he was temporarily absent inspecting the fleet, his wife, Mary Anne, died at Constanthe pie. The shock of the news was so great to him that he did not attend the funeral, at which were present many Turkish dignitaries and Europeans who were then in the city. She was a daughter of Sir Coiquhoun Grant of

pleasant subject for the English bondholder to contem-

THE ASIATIC CAMPAIGN.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPTURED TOWN-THE MAIN ROADS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER-RUSSIA'S

DESIGNS. The town of Bayazid (see map), which the Russians have acquired apparently without resistance, is in Tarkish Armenia, adjacent to the frontier. It is 15 a the foot of Mount Ararat, deemed the second eradie of the human race. A large plain lies between the mountain and some precipitous hills behind Bayazid. The Pasha Palace is on the summit of a crag overlooking the fown. This once splendid building was despoiled furing a Russian invasion. The town has a displifated



tion clearly uniquable, and that when war breaks the panetty of roads practices of an army. The Rus out, Hobart Pasha will case to hold an English sian and Turkish frontiers are continuous for a commission—for acceptual englished and deceney's sake, distance of about 200 miles from a point on the can only be conjectured. The one thing certain is the Jord's direct to Errerum. The second road crosses that Lord Beaconefield desires to sustain Turkey. the frontier close to the Russian fertress of Akhaitsikh If he can persuade England to believe that Russia and thence to Kars. The third is the direct road from is aiming at Community and the can persuade England to believe that Russia and thence to Kars. The third is the direct road from its aiming at Community and the can persuade England to believe that Russia and thence to Kars. The third is the direct road from its aiming at Community and the can persuade England to believe that Russia and thence to Kars. The third is the direct road from its aiming at Community and the can persuade England to believe that Russia and the can persuade England to believe that Russia and the can persuade England to believe that Russia and the can persuade England to believe that Russia and the can persuade England to be a supersuade Engl fortress of Alexandropol. From Kars the rend is open to therefore passes for a few miles through Persian territery, but the Persians are not likely to offer any very violent protests upon the subject of the violation of tered Turkey by this route in 1828 it must be taken into consideration. In discussing the probable line of march us has always to consider C astactmople as the obsetive of their journey. This could hardly be the ease upon the Asiatic side. The distance from the Russian frontier to the Bosphorits is about 1,200 miles, a dis-

one campaign.

The object of the Russian catapaign, then, will be the reduction of the Turkish strong places, the defeat of the Turkish army in the field, and the subsequent equisition of territory. For centuries Russia has been steadily and surely pressing forward in this casus has been passed, Circassia has disappeared from among nations, Erivan was wrested from Persia, and Akhali-ikh and Gunri-now Alexandropol-from the Turks in the campaign of 1828, and Russia is now ready for a long step forward. The line of the next frontier appears indicated by nature. If the frontier line, instead of being drawn near due west from Mount Armut, be taken south-west but a very short distance b the fortress of Bayazid, it will touch the head waters o the Fastera Euphrates. Follow the river along until. out the 39th degree of longitude, it moets the Western Emplicates. Ascend this river as far as Erstejiau and thence draw a straight line up to Trebizond. A great tite. It would give them the greater portion of Armenia it would play them upon the Euphrates, would give them a line of frontier marked out for the greater portion of its course by the two arms of that river, and numred on the south by the fortresses of Bayazid, Meiagaron, and it in; sould into them over the Saganilg Meuniams, which have hitherto proved almost as means erable as the nountrins of Greassia, and would give them Kars, Etyerum, Baiann, and Trebrond. Once settled upon this line they could afford to wait. They would have present the last natural defenses of Asia Minor, and its breef plants would be open to them whenever they chose to come another rebellion or get up any equally plausible ground for a war. them a line of frontier marked out for the greater portion

ARMS AND AMMUNICION FROM THIS COUNTRY. The beginning of actual hostilities in the Russo-Turkish war has not caused the arms and amount mition factories in this country to abote their activity The Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport Conn., is employed night and day filling orders. Celt's factory at Hartford, is said to have received a large onler from the Russian Government for many revolvers with & Wessen have lately completed an order for shoffleer who has been in Waterbury, Coun. for a year, superintending the manufacture of cartraige she is at the factory of Brown Brothers, still remains on duty there. The Winchester Arms Company has the contract for filling these stiels. It is stated that a veral steaming, among them the John Bramah, have left New Haven intely, destined for Constantinople, yet clearing for another port, and smiling under the English deg.

* GEN, LOGAN AS A RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER. Chicago, Ill., May 2.—A general impression eems to prevail in this city since the departure of ex-Senator Logan this morning that his sudden departure has more than ordinary significance. For some time past it has been reported that the General has been seized with the European war fever, and only a few days ago was tendered a position of trust and honor in the Russian army which he has decided to accept. Many of the most intimate friends of Logan are emphatic in their demal of the sumer, and declare that he will reside for a time in Colorado, where he will attend to his own private

THE WAR ANNOUNCED AT WASHINGTON. Washington, May 2.—The Turkish Minister Aristarchi Bey has received official dispatches from his Government announcing that diplematic relations between the Sublime Porte and the Czar of Russia bave been broken off, and that a state of actual war exists be-tween the two nations. He has formally communicated this net to the Government of the United States through the Secretary of State.

· WASHINGTON.

STONE FROM BUTLER'S QUARRY. AN INCIDENT BOTH MYSTERIOUS AND SUSPICIOUS-THE NEW PAVEMENT CONTRACTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, May 2.—Congress at its late on appropriated \$250,000 to pay for relaying wornout wooden pavements in this city. On Saturday last an advertisement was inserted in the Washington papers inviting bids for sione block and bituminous pavement to be laid in certain streets. In accordance with the first engineer in charge of the works, bids were to be opened on Saturday of this week, and the contractor to whom the work was to be assigned was to be required to begin within ten days and to complete the work within 90 days. To-day the time for opening the bids has been extended to May 10 and the time for beginning the work One item of the specification calls for 16,023 square

yards of stone block pavement of a particular description, to be laid on Seventh-st. Now, strange as it may appear, one firm of contractors in this city seems to have so great confidence in their ability to obtain the contract so great confidence in their ability to obtain the contract that they have already pure insed stone of the description called for from the quarry at Cape Ann, in Massachusetts (in which Gen. Butler is interested), and six schooner loads of t are already on their way to Washington. The first is expected to arrive here this evening. No other work in which such stone can be used is continuously in Washington. Other contractors who intend to bid for this work express the belief that in some way which they do not pretend to understand these particular contractors must have had information in advance of the kind of pavement to be laid and the dimensions of the block required, and must have good cause to feel an unusual assurance in the ability to outbid all other competitors. Otherwise they would not have taken the risk of getting out the stone in advance, and ordering it shipped to this city even before the advertisement invitting proposals is made. The fact that the stone comes from Gen. Butler's quarry is of it-cif a suspicious circumstance.

THE NEW-YORK BORDER.

PROPOSED NEW SURVEY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE-THE COAST SURVEYORS TO BE ASKED TO

Washington, May 2 .- Capt. Patterson, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, has received a letter from J. V. L. Pruya, the Chairman of the New-York Commission appointed to rerun the boundary line between the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, in regard to the detail of an attaché of the Coast Survey to perform the astronomical work. Several weeks ago, Col. Worral, one of the Pennsylvania Commissioners, had a consultation with Capt. Patterson on the same subject, and it was this interview which led to correspondence hetween the Permsylvania and New-York commissioners. Capt. Patterson will promptly accede to the request of sioners when it is formally made, and will designate for the work one of the most skillful men of

On the 12th of October, 1786, Commissioners Andrew Ellicott for Pennsylvania and James Chalon and Elmeon DeWitt for New-York, appointed for the purpose of runping and marking a boundary line between the two States, to begin at the Delaware River on the 42st degree of north latitude, and to continue on the same parallel to had deished 90 miles of the boundary extending from outh-cast of the Tuckish fortress of Erizme, 90 miles | the Delaware niver to the west side of the south branch of the Tioga River, and had worked the same with suita-

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

REFORM IN PENSION AGENCIES. *
Washington, Wednesday, May 2, 1977. In making the contemplated consolidation of pension agencies, those at Albany, Brookiyn, and Can-andaigun will be abolished, and all pensions now paid from those points will be transferred to the office at New-York City. In Pennsylvania one of the agencies in Phildelphia and that at Pittsburgh will be abolished, and all pensions in the State will be puid from the remaining one in Philadelphia. Tais reform, it is intimated at the Tension Office, is only the beginning, and, with the present system of paying all pensions by check upon the nearest United States depository, it may be possible to make even further reduction than that now contemplated, and probably to abolish the agency system en-turely, and to pay all pensions direct from the bareau through the poet-office. The actual compensation to pension agents is not as large as their mominal salaries would seem to indicate, because out of them they have to pay salaries of their cierks and possage on their vough-ers and checks.

A SHORT SESSION OF CONGRESS The impression seems to be growing that the extra session of Congress will be short. Senator Edmunds, in speaking of this subject to-day, sold that he did not see why it should last former than a formight He supposed the objects for which it is to be called would e fully understood, and he presumed that Congress will take up and pass without delay the necessary legislation. Ex-Speaker Randall said yesterday, when asked his opinion of the length of the extra session, that he did not opinion of the length of the extra session, that he dui not believe it would be a month in duration. Senator Ed-munds has been reported as one of these who were op-posed to the President's Southern policy. He is said to have remarked to day that he presumed that policy to be right in vew of the law and the sight of our republican institutions, and that he do not suppose that the success of the Republican party depended upon military inter-ference in any State.

, RIPLED CANNON FOR THE NAVY. During the past eighteen months the Ordnance Eureau of the Navy Department has had 31 of the old smooth-hore eleven-inch guns converted into eight-inch sided guns by lining them with steel tubes, but the work will soon be suspended for the want of funds. These guns will be placed on the largest ships which may be fitted out during the next fiscal year. None can be fitted out this year, as there is no money available for such purpose. The Government has nearly 1,000 of old ooth-bore guns on hand, many of which can be connecessary appropriation. The work of converting those above mentioned has been done at the Cold righting Foundary, opposite West Point, N. Y., and at the local Boston from Works. The only American Vessel now armed with rifled gone is the Trenten, flagship of the European squadron. verted into efficient rified guas.if Congress will make the

THE MASSACRE IN MISSISSIPPL Some of the Mississippi Republicans who are now in Washington insist that Gibner and Judge Chisbolm, who were killed in the recent massacre of prisoners in Mississ ppi, were murdered because they were

Republicans. Both of these gentlemen testified at considerable length before Mr. Boutwell's Investigating Committee. From this testimony it appears that they were not carpet-baggers, but reputable gentlemen, and that Judge Chisholm in particular was a man of means.

owning 10,000 acres of land. He had lived in Mississippi since 1846, and had been in the Southern army, but was a Republican. He is reported to have been in full sympathy with the President's Southern policy. Judge Chisholm was a candidate for Congress in the last campaing and stumped his district. The testimony in the Mississippl investigation represents that his life was often threatened, and that o the day of election he was not permitted to vote in his own town. His house is said to have been visited on that day, and to have been fired into the day previous by lawless men. After giving his testimony, Judge Chisholm expressed fears of assassination.

NOT A CLASSMATE OF WEBB C. HAYES.

An absurd report is going the round of the newspapers to the effect that the new assistant freasurer at Cheinnati, Mr. Stem, was a classmate of Mr. Webb C. Hayes, at Cornell University, and that he had recently spent some time in a visit at the White House. The inference drawn from this report has been that although the Presdent refused to appoint his relatives to office he was still willing to follow the example of President Grant and give his son the disposition of an important place for a college classmate. It happens that Assistant Treasurer Stem is an old citizen of Cincinnati, past middle age, while Webb C. Hayes's classmate is a young man just out of college.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 2, 1877. The commission heretofore appointed to examine into the sufficiency of the foundation of the Washington monument, consisting of Gens. Kurtz, Duane, and Gillmore, submit that the stratum of sand and clay upon which the submit that the stratum of sand and clay upon which the monument rests is aiready loaded to the limit of prudence, if not, indeed, to the limit of safety; that the additional weight imposed at the top of the structure will in all probability cause additional and probability excesses splitting in the achiar facing near the base; that the massory foundation was not given spread enough to carry safety the weight it was designed to place upon it; and that there has been an actual compression of the soit to the extent of between eight and nine inches; the slaft is sensibly out of plume, and the foundation courses show an increasing departure from horizontality.

A denutation from the Baset of Delegates of American

A deputation from the Board of Delegates of American Israelites waited upon the President to-day. Benjamin F. Peixotto addressed the President in behalf of the persecured Hebrews of Roumania, and Recorder Wolf, Vice President of the Board, presented a written statement respecting the recent burbarities. The Provident ap-peared deeply touched by the unhappy condition of the nelpless people, and referred the deputation to Secretary Evarts, whom he requested to take such action as the exagency requires. Pursuant to this advice, the deleca-tion cailed on Mr. Evarts and held quite a protracted in-terviews.

A few Southern men now in Washington are very confldent that President Hayes will recommend a Texas and Pacific subsidy in his Inessage to Congress. President Hayes has been a life-long believer in the old. Whig theory of encouraging internal improvements, and will un doubtedly favor every plan looking to the development of the resources of the country; but that he has made up his mind to recomment to Congress either a shieldy to or the indorsment of the bonds of any rairoud company no one has as yet any authority to assert.

Secretary Schurz to-day appointed the following gen tlemen as Government directors of the Union Pacific 11th day of Month last: John C. S. Harrison of Indiana. Francis B. In wer of New-York, James S. Wilson of Iown, Joseph J. Millard of Nebruska, and Daviel Chadwick of Costs. Jos. These are all reappointments, except in the case of Mr. Chadwick, who succeeds J. A. Thibuts of Connecticut, resigned. F. C. Deems, a clera in the Boston Post-Office, has been

dressed to the merican Board of Foreign Missions. R trances from a number of religious bodies throughous --England to -- foiled to reach this board during the few months, and there has been solicitude about t ons's peculations appear to have been confined a textingively to these missionary contributions. @ Democratic Jackson Association last night priorit

may passed resolutions commendatory of the Presient's policy, and one of the speakers said the President had done as much to harmonize the interests of the country and to promote its posterity as could have been expected from a Democratic President. Information has been received at the State Department

at Washington to the effect that two vessels have recently e Spain, one with 500 and the other with 200 troops murd, to recuierce the span-sharmy in Cuba. Gentlemen of both parties who have just arrived from

New-Orie in speak in endustastic terms of the good feeling there. Republicans say that the colored people are treated better than ever. Ex-Senator Scott of Pennsylvania, an anti-Cameron Republican, is said to have predicted the entire defeat of

the Cameron wing of the Republican party in that state next Fall.

out the 30th first, will be observed as Memorial Day, in adding the decoration of soldiers' graves. The United States Government was officially informed to-day of the departure of additional regular cements for the Spanish army in the Island of Cuba.

Gen. George A. Steridan of Louisiana will accept a

FRESH RIVALRY WITH NEW-YORK.

THE URIE RAILROAD MINISTERING TO PHILADEL-PHIA'S TEADE.

[EX TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, May 2.-The Eric Railway Company is looking out for export business from Philadelphia. G. R. Blanchard, Assistant Receiver; E. N. Trister, Ceal Agent; E. T. Hopkins, Foreign Freight Agent at New-York; J. H. Redman, European Agent at Liverpool, and H. R. Davel, General Manager of the Great Western Dispatch Company at New-York, arrived n this city this moreing. This afternoon a meeting was held at the office of the Lehtgh Valley Rathroad Company there were present besides those named, Messra, Charles Hartshome, Vice-President of the Lehigh Valley Rail Hartshoine, the Fresheit of the Pringlet Agent road; J. Lowide Bell, General Freight Agent of the Reading Railread Company; Ellis Clark, General Freight Agent of the North Pennsylvania Enlisted and Mr. William Brockle, agent of the Dominion line of steamers between this root and Liverpool. Arrangements were perfected by water the Eric road will, by means of its Western, connections, be enabled to secure additional freights, to be braught by

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. BATH, Me., May 2.—The schooner Norman, of 366

St. Louis, May 2.—The American Railway Master technics' Association will hold its tenth annual convention

PROVIDE SCE, R. L. May 2.—Richard Darley and africk Darley were arrested here to-day on suspicion of reli-og a paymenter in West Twenty second st. HANOVER, N. H., May 2,—In the semi-numual foot-all match between the sophomores and freshmen of Part-outh college to-day the latter were detested. SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Falkner, Bell & Co.'s secrete auction sale of world day was not so well attended as the first sale, and of 1.364 bales offered only 612 were sold at door, the ruling rates.

Dirivort, Mich., May 2 .- A dispatch from Sault Ste. Marie says the first beat of the season, the steamer John L. Hurd from Currary, passed up at 11 o'clock tals foreneed, whitefan Bay is charge less.

NASHVILLE, Tehn., May 2.—This was the second by of the races of the Nashville fitted Horse Association, se first race was won by Whisper, the second by the nextury of, the third by hig Fellow.

N: W-BEDFORD, Mass., May 2.—Above 1,100 boms were running in the Wainsetta Mills this afternoon. The operatives were numbered by strikers. The latter to-night voted to hold out to the bitter end. SANDY HILL, N. Y., May 2.-In the case of ex-WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 2 .- The body of an un

CLEVALAND, Ohio, May 2,—The stake-race en-ries to the Forest City Clin Baces cheed has hight. There year six entries. Baces were cherred from Kentucky, Ten-essee, Michigan, Pennsylvana, Bilhous, and Camien. Bostos, May 2.—In the Supreme Court to-day orah Kernedy games a vertice of \$1,250 against the Stancard Sugar Retiring Company for their negligence in the construc-tion of a plateorin by the full of which her husband lost his

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 2.—The both annual con-relation of the Frotestant Episcopal Charch et Georgia was convenied at 84. John's Churry to day. Habop Berswith, wh President, presided. The Rev. Mr. Storty was elected Secre-

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 2.—At the New-England conference of the Baptists this afternoon resolutions recommending a general convention of all Free Communion. apriess a America were referred to the committee, with instructions report at the Triumial Free Baptist Conference at Fair out, N. Y., next October.

FRYERURG, Me., May 2.—The mutual council of the longregational chorches net to day to consider the case of the lev. Mr. Stone, who recently embraced the Sweden-borgon faith. The connect unaminessly recommended Mr. Stone's disadiscal without character followship, which the church rating dwithout a dissenting voice.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. ALBANY.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE. NO ACTION ON THE OMNIBUS BILL-FRARS THAT IT MAY BE DEFEATED-THE SUPPLY BILL-CON-VICT LABOR.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, May 2.-The Assembly has done othing to-day in consequence of the continued absence of members whose presence is considered necessary to pass the Combus bill. "A call of the House" was still ntinued and will be maintained till to-morrow. Messra. Waddell, Maher, and Keator, three of the 'en members and made satisfactory explanations of the cause of their absence; but one Republican member, Mr. Peck, had in the mean time been called home to: tend the funeral of a relative, and the Republican leaders did not deem it wise to take a vote on Mr. Fish's important amendments and the bill fiself. Accordingly, upon the Assembly meeting this morning, Mr. Aivord moved that a recess tin 4 p. m. be taken, and said that it was for the purpose of "getting recusant Republicans to vote upon the bill." Mr. Purdy at once moved as an amendment that the As-sembly adjourn for one week, and said that in the interval the Sergeant-al-Arms could surely being all recusant Republicans to the bar of the House. This amendment vas lost by a vote of 52 to 52. A vote was then taken upon Mr. Alvord's motion. It was lost by a vote of 52 to 58, several Republicans was desired to have a regular section in order that some one-of their petty bills might be considered voting with the Democrats. Elated with this apparent victory, Mr. Mitchell moved that all further proceedings under the call be discontinued. This notion was lost by a vote of 54 to 55. A motion of Mr. Strahan that a recess be taken till 4:30 p. m. which followed was defeated by a vote of 48 to 55, several Republicans again voting with the Democrats. Mr. Alvord thereupon moved that a recess be taken till 2 p. m. This motion all the Republicans supported, and it was carried by a vote of 59 to 52.

At 2 p. m. the Assembly again met but only held together for 10 minutes. Mr. Alvord said that as the Assembly was in the same position as before he would move that another recess be taken till 10 a. m. to-more row, and to let the matter end then. Mr. Purdy moved as an amendment that the Assembly adjourn till Monday next. Mr. Ruggles pointed out that this would be in disobedience to the constitutional prohibition of such long recesses. The Speaker therefore ruled out the motion. A vote was then taken on Mr. Alvord's motion and it was carried by a vote of 54 to 52.

It was carried by a vote of 54 to 52.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the fellowing manimations by the Governor: Austin Flint of New-York to be Manager of the New-York State Inchrinte Asylam at Binghamton, in place of Benjamin Flence, resigned; Josephine Saaw Lowel, Ripley Ropes, and Theodore Rossevert, as Commissioners of the State Board of Charities, and Ariel S. Thurston of Elidica, as Manager of the State Reformatory at Elizica, in his own pince, his term of office being about to expire.

A rather carrious bull for the purpose of securing "more correct statistics of the agricultumi products of the State' was mirodined by Mr. McCarthy in the Senate to-day. It provides that such excitent of district schools as may be selected by the Secretary of State shall report on March I every year the amounts of such of the agricultural products of his district for the previous calendar year as the Secretary of State shall export on an of the secretary of State shall experient the forms and bands which the Secretary of State may prescribe. These blanks are to be distributed to the toachers in November of each year. After residuing

nd opponentseof the financer's Point Farry bill.

EVENING WORK IN THE LOBBIES.

THE OMNIEUS BILL APPARENTLY PAPE-A MAJORITY OF TWO EXPECTED IN HIS FAVOR TO-DAY. FROM THE REGULAR COURSEPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Republican lenders are ontident to-night that the Omeribus bill will pass the Assembly to-morrow. A perceptible despendency in disussing the fate of the bill among the New-York Demrats likewise shows that the bill has probably escaped is last peril. The Republican members who voted with the Democrats in opposition to the adoption of Mr. Fish's important amendments have had the effect of and uson for these amendments carefully explained o them by their purty associates, Most of the bolters have said that the explanations thus off-red were satisfactory, and that they would vote for the bill. The amendment giving the Mayor power to appoint an excise ommissioner and maintaining the department, instead of merging it in the Police Department, is still looked upon not without distrust by the Temperance Republicans, and, if it were possible, this amendment would be separated from the others, thus enabling the Temperance Republicans to give or withhold their votes in voting upon it. But this course is impossible, owing to the po sition of the amendments before the Assembly, a division of the amendments being forbidden by the rules of the Assembly for the consideration of business. So the Temperance Republicans were busy today questioning New-York members as to which department would most restrict the sale of liquors, the Excise or the Police. Testimony on this point was conflicting, they found. It is thought that they will support the mendment, although utterbig some protests at its fuser tion without debate. With the vote of these Temperance Republicans added to the vote of these who have always supported the bill, it is believed that the bill can be passed by at least two majority. This estimate rules out all doubtful Republicans, and includes the votes of Messrs. Bradley and Healy, Democrats. The Sergeant-at Arms has telegraphed

votes of Messrs. Bradley and Healy, Democrats. The Bergeant-at Arms has telegraphed to all members absent on an indefinite leave of absence requisiting them to return. Among these absentees are three Republicans—Messis. Orr. M. S. Eiddwin, and Arthur Clark—all of whom gave excellent reasons for their suscence when applying for leave. As no replies have been received it is not known whether or not these gentleme to all 25c present when the vote is taken to-merrow.

The Democrats, in their disappointment, accuse the Republicans of making a party measure of what they allose was once declared by Republican leaders to be an unpartisan bill. They also warn the Temperance Republicans that the vote on the Excise amendment will be used during the next Fell canvass to show to country. Republicans that the Republican party. These warnings have apparently lest their effect, however, the attempt of the Democrats to divide the Republican vote and being evident to every temperance Republican. It would be unjust to but Republican to charge bim with intending to vote with these honorats upon the final consideration of the bill. Mr. Marv'a, for instance, who yoted win the Democrats to divide the Republican vote with the Democrats upon the final consideration of the bill. Mr. Marv'a, for instance, who yoted with the Democrats to divide the Perublican to charge bim with the Republicans. Mr. Suydam, and Mr. Hammond also, who yoted with the Democrats today, may possibly vote with the other Republicans tomorrow. Owing to the gamendments, a yote upon the final passage of the bill win broughly not be taken. If they are adopted and the bill passed, a conference committee of the Assembly and Senate will then have to be appointed to consider the amendments. They will unquestionably be app aved by this committee. It is rumored, however, by the Democrats that the nondificent regarding the Excise Department will be enabled in the Conference Committee. The report of this committee. It is rumored, however, by the Democrats that if they would s

Among the interesting rumors of the night was one to the effect that Tammany had sent \$30,000 to Albany to obtain votes against the hill, and that most of the money was still in the pockets of the persons who received it in New-York.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 2.—Gov. Fairbanks has respited John F. Poatr until the first Friday in April, 1879.

ELLSWORTH, Me., May 2.—The trial of Edward M. mith, for the murder of the Trial family, began here to day. Thory, N. Y., May 2.—The body of Mrs. Philander Bull, who resided on Congresses, in this city, was found this morning suspended to about, with her threat cut from ear to car. It is uncertain whether this a case of marker of suicide.

Boston, May 2.— Jomes J. R. Leames, a clerk in the Postonia shore, was arrested to day for steading a pack as of all eletters. He was large, before Commissioner Hallest, all bell in the sum of \$0,000 for examilation on Saturday b Sr. Louis, May 2.—Edgar M. Moore, the boy who shot am killed Mabel Pall, a be liet girl at the Theater Comique, about a year ago, and the was convicted of murder and sentenced to be banged June 1, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for his